Cameron's Substitute for the Equalization Scheme of Finance.

THE INFLATIONISTS CONFIDENT.

Anxiety as to the Status of the Fortyfour Million Reserve.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Poor Lo To Be Made a Subject for Pastoral Poesy.

WILLIAMS TO BE WHITEWASHED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1874. Fun in the Financial Debate in the Senate-Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Creates an Uproar-Confidence of the

In the Senate the policy of procrastination, herebefore exposed, as relates to the financial problem was pursued by the "nard cash" or anti-inflationists during the whole of to-day. It was thought that a vote could no longer be deferred than this afternoon, but as the fight waxed warm toward the last of the session a change of tactics was carried out by this scientific and mancuvring body. The white flag was sent up, and as the firing stopped along the line, an armistice being declared, a retreat was ordered, as Logan pithily of the forces, which were, to use an Army of the Potomac satire, "retired in good order." Cameron opened the fight by offering his which authorizes general ing without any restrictions. He advo-cated his measure earnestly, as affording the compromise method, to meet the require ments of the South and West and reconcile the various dissentient views of Senators. He was followed by Senator Pratt, in a set speech, favoring inflation, and they too, were beset by an opposition waged by Frelinghuysen and Flanaganthe latter making a speech so full of merriment and grotesque oratory as to provoke all through it floor of the Senate, who, tired of the cruel platitudes and drowsy monotony of the worn subject of Snance, halled the quaint treatment of it by the danner Senator from Texas with an enjoyment well he performed his part, which was the feature of the day. The most ludicrous passage of his Texan plantation epitomizing was when, after counting five grades of cotion on his fingers according to price, he then, in furtherance of his unsystematized argument, took up one of the filustrated papers of the day and read the Schurz and Morton successively, which brought from them lond bursts of laughter. This usually sient, little old man, with baid forehead and lowered acles, irresistibly closed with a complete lamubstitute, and everybody leaned forward with a sense of expectant relief for a vote at once upon it, vien up jumped the staid and severe looking Buckingnam, who moved that, in view of the great financial question, as demonstrated by the course of the debate, the original bill, as presented Sherman, Chairman of Committee, providing for the of \$25,000,000 of national bank niation from the East to the remaining sections, be recommitted to the committee. Here was a flank movement entirely unexpected after Benator Flanagan's pot pourri, in which he kicked over conventionalines and spurned the formality of the Senate in addressing his brothers, and in Hen of "my h norable friend," or "the honorable ntieman from so and so," just called them out by their patronymics and smiled (amil arly upon nem as he would with a roystering companion in a barroom at San Antonio. The erudite Chairman of the Committee of Education, mysteriously so appointed, as he spoke his speech trippingly on the tonghe, pronouncing the word "appreciate" with a lengthened aspirate between each letter of the final syliable, which elicited guffaws from those who differed with the learned gentleman's views of pronunciation. The fun was over, and Senators Sherman, Schurz and Morton were startled from their shaking fit of steady and deliberate enunciation and looked like an angered Indian chief at the council fire, it was evident that bad blood had been stirred up and Annie Stephens, the authoress, who had been taking buckets of pleasure and hearty laughter while noting the distinctive character of Senator Flanagan from the galleries, was startled into whoop, and the scholarly McCreery, with monklike tonsure, who had been leaning forward, arms aximbo, on his desk, chuckling over the jocular demonstrations of Senator Flanagan, was straightened up into serious composure, as Logan launched into the Finance Committee, with awini severity berated the idea or recommitting the bill to the Finance Committee, and characterized it as a subteriuge from the responsibility of voting immediately on the bill-He was indignant in the extreme at the strategy resorted to, and challenged a vote, giving notice that, even if the bill were recommitted, they would not get rid of the propositions of free banking or inflation by what he called dodging or manœuverand might as well do it now as hereafter. The old Senstors, like Cameron and Hamlin, looked serious as this young man stood up menacingly and threw down the gage of battle. Senators Scott and Morrill, of Maine, took the "nard-cash" view in expostulation with Senator Logan, and were in favor of recommitting. A moment more and the question would have been grappled, when it was shrewdly avoided by the motion of Senator Camerom to go into executive session. which was superseded by that of Senator Boreman for adjournment, which was had. A poll of the Senate warrants the belief that a free banking law will prevail in the Senate, and the sooner this result is obtained. be for the country and the Senate, the former being regarded as bound hand and foot by financial withes. Senator Morton will speak to-morrow, and two or three other Senators will follow on the substitute of Cameron, and the "hard cash" men will be forced to a vote, sooner or later, in which the West and the South will have the majority, as manifested by their calm assurance now. Senators

Logal Tender Question in the House-New York and Brooklyn Representatives Uniting to Secure an Early

Cameron and Morton, with such excellent second

as Logan, of Illinois, and Ferry, of Michigan, not

more than a match for Senator Sherman and his

coalition, respectably and soundly balanced as it

thought, when the expansionist combination will

move a final vote, which, with a full working Sen-

Mr. Maynard, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, earnestly pressed the House today to set the time for the discussion of the bill to amend the National Currency act and to establish free banking. The motion to sus-pend the rules was lost, 141 voting in the affirmative and 93 in the negative. The House is bent upon disposing of the legal tender question before it becomes entangled in end-less debate on the Currency act. Mr. Kasson, however, got through his bill making Congress the

WASHINGTON, duties overpaid. The republican and democratic members from New York and Brooklyn have to-night agreed to unite in an effort to bring the House to a consideration of the legal tender question to-morrow. The united voice of the commer cial centre, which is so unusual, it is thought will have great weight in settling this matter without

further delay.
The Status of the Forty-four Million Reserve to be Determined First and Appropriations Maie Afterward.

At the close of the session of the House to-day, General Garfield, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative and Jumade the special order for Wednesday next, debate to continue to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of. At this juncture, Mr. Woodford, of New York, asked the Speaker if the motion prevailed would it prevent the considera-tion of the status of the forty-four million legal tender reserve, the greater portion of which is now in circulation. The Speaker replied that it would, whereupon Mr. Woodlord, to test the sense of the House, appealed to the members to yote down the motion of Mr. Gardeld, and, to the surprise of every one, the chairman of the Appropriation Committee met with defeat, his only solace being an order to have the bill printed. The action of the House indicates a readiness to dispose of the legal tender question, causing much rejoicing among the New York members, who are anxious that the status of the so-called reserve may be speedily settled, and the mercantion on the uncertainty of the financial adminis-

Review of the Financial Forces-Reorganization of the Inflationists and resh Tactics-Row They Will Win

the Battle. The persistency with which the opposition has been kept up by Senator Sherman and those who have agreed with him, as evidenced in the debate against the inflationists, led by Senator Morton, as continued without relaxation up to the present moment. There is little, if any, change affecting the strength of the united forces of the West and South; but viewing the determined vis-d-vis which has been steadily preserved as growing more tionists to-day, and it was decided to change front by the selection of Senator Cameron, with the moral influence of the great State of Pennsylvania behind him, to make a diversion by offering a bill rency, which satisfies the inflationists and removes the direct question of expansion, as also the direc-Senators who are in favor of contraction and early specie resumption. Waile this may be regarded and has looked as if it were sectional, it assumes that attitude or classification merely because the East has more concentrated or accumulated capital than the West or South and is in a measure in dependent of relief. Besides, the capitalists of the East do not wish this figureial measure of relief to be afforded, because they do not want any addior to press them out of those channels of ready demand which they have so easily profitably found heretofore. This has engendered an antagonism and some latent ill-teeling between the respective Eastern accumulators by the aid of a few national bank men in the Senate, all of whom are with one voice opposed to an increase of the currency, while the West and South are for inflation, which policy they will carry in one form or another under the masterly ability and long experience of Senator Sperman as a financial doctor. The light has nominally been to keep the nation's credit within bounds and clear of the dangers of financial wreck, while it is palpable that this too great anxiety comes from either the feeling of doubt as to the result of expansion, or in deference to the behests of accumulated capital, which is respected by all the rich men in the Senate. But the popular advocates, who are near the people in feeling and more in accord with the masses, whose system they study with more attention than those of the bankers and financiers of the day, advocate most strenuously and without hesitancy the plan of adding to the present volume of the currency. which, from present ... ications, they will carry by a small majority in the senate.

The Petition of the Illinois Legislature for an Increase of the Volume of the

Currency.
The petition of members of the Illinois Legislature, citizens of Chicago and others, presented in the Senate by Senator Logan to-day, represents that real and personal property during the last decade has increased in value more than 86 per cent, and the value or manufactured products more than 124 per cent; and since June 30, 1868, \$250,000,000. Therefore they, representing the vast agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests o. the West and South, believe the volume traction is in the interest of Eastern capital to the detriment of Western and Southern industry, and means paralyzed business, extortionate interest and low wages. They, therefore, earnestly request such increase of the currency as the public neces-

Further Exposure of Treasury Manage-

ment Threatened.

If the House resume the financial discussion tomorrow Fernando Wood will endeavor to get the floor, not to reply to Dawes' speech of Thursday last, but to add more damaging facts than Mr. Dawes thought it prudent to produce as a repubhean. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, will also take occasion to arraign Mr. Dawes for concealing the truth. The political aspect of the debate threatens to be more tedious than that on the salary grab.

The Appropriation Bill as Reported to House-The Retrenchment Thus

Far Accomplished. The Committee on Appropriations, having completed their labors on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported it to the House to-day. The bill, though finished, was not fully drawn up and amended to meet the latest measures of the committee in the line of retrenchment. These are expected to be added so as to have the bill ready for the printer to-morrow. The reductions recommended amount in the aggregate to three millions, which is considered a very satisfactory termination of the labors of the committee on this one bill. Greater reductions in a few special cases, it is said, might have been made, but, in the absence of information and the opposition of the officers of the departments in question, it was leared that public busi ness might really be embarrassed. The present reduction is looked upon, in a measure, as experimental, for the committee have assumed the en-tire responsibility of making the reduction in the face of Executive opposition. If the present re-duction should verify their belief that the government business can be transacted on a cierical force smaller than that now employed there will be a further cutting down of the army of employes still on the rolls next year. The Treasury Department has suffered the greatest reduction, the committee making a very decisive move on the ornamental bureaus of the Secretary's office. All the departments, except that of the navy, come in for a share in the pruning process-The bin provides new legislation by repealing the act of May, 1872, in regard to the expenses of the national loan, and making specific appropriations for the various purposes covered by that fund, includ-ing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This will put an end to the European and other pleasure

New Orleans.
The Mormon Monstresity and the Moral Element in Utah-Petition of Gentile Citizens for Special Legislation.

excursions of officials. The bill also requires a de

tailed statement of the expenditure of the contin-

gent junds of all the departments. This is designed to abolish the keeping up of expensive equipages

clerks at the expense of the people. The bill also

provides for the resumption of work at the Mint at

The memorial of the non-Mormon citizens of Utah has been printed. It is signed "Joseph R. Waiker and others." This memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories. It was prepared ladge in all cases where a refund is claimed for | by a committee of forty-five, appointed at a public

meeting held at Salt Lake City on the 19th of January. It commences by saying "that the politi-cal status of the Territory of Utah is anomalous in this, that five-sixths or more of the entire adherents of which claim that it is religious in its character, while in fact it enjoins both as to faith and practice, the commission of the highest crimes. Polygamy is openly and defiantly pracdoctrine of the shedding of blood, for the remission of sins has been preached from the Mormon pulpit and deliberately published in the special organs of the Church." This the memorialists show by copious extracts from the speeches of Brigham Young and others. They say in conclusion, "As long as Brigham Young, as the head of the Church, is permitted to retain his power to execute or defeat the execution of the laws according to his will, his misguided and credulous adherents will continue to implicitly obey and believe him and that his mission is divine and his authority paramount to and beyond the reach of human laws. But, once to take away from him the form of law under which he has so cunningly acquired and exercised theo-cratic rule, and then the mission of the Mormon Church as a governing power in municipal afiairs will, as it should, soon come to an end. Therefore, the affairs of this Territory being anomalous, we respectfully submit that special legislation is right and proper, and ask your onorable body to pass, at an early day, such legislation as will remedy the existing evils; and we give it as our opinion that the bills introduced by senators Logan and Frelinghusyen, would either of

them effectually accomplish that end."

Open Attempt to Whitewash the Williams Investigation-An Honest Member of the Committee Gives Reasons

for Dissenting. The committee appointed a few weeks ago to investigate the accounts of the Department of Justice have met with not altogether unexpected obstacles to a fair examination. At the meeting on Saturday a resolution was adopted, to be offered in the House to-day, asking for authority to send for persons and papers and have the right to administer oaths. The scope of the committee work was supposed to extend to everything pertaining to the expenditures of the departmentmarshals' fees, salaries of clerks and judges moneys disbursed to jurors, deputy marshals and the force or employes belonging to the judiciary department of the government. It has not been an idle rumor that the grossest trauds have been perpetrated in this department, not including the illegal purchase of the famous landaulet, silver mounted harness and livery for the use of the Attorney General. In certain judicial districts money has been squandered, and perhaps the most notaalready a scandal to the administration, and to be the subject of special investigation, by the vote of the House, to-day. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Sever, of Virginia: Parsons, of Ohio, and Speer, of Pennsylvania, and Durham, of Kentucky, democrats, held their first full meeting to-day, when, to the astonishment of the chairman and his democratic colleagues, Messrs, Parwere specially appointed by the Speaker to present an honest examination of the accounts of the Attorney General and Mr. Williams, as the special guardian of the dispursing officer of the Department of Justice. The resolution adopted on Saturday was denounced by these gentlemen as wholly unworthy of the committee, and under pressure was reschided. Both Mr. Parsons and Mr. Williams said they had submitted it to the Speaker. who said it was unprecedented, unusual and grossly disrespectiul to the Attorney General. It was then proposed that the Chairman and Mr. Speer serve as a sub-committee, and go through the farce of looking over a lot of vouchers without inquiring whether they were fraudulent or not. Mr. Speer declined serving for the following reasons:-First, because at a regular meeting it was ducted by the whole or a majority of the committee at meetings regularly called. Second, that the committee, at the special meeting held to-day, having rescinded the action of the regular meeting of Saturday last, directing the Chairman to ask the House for authority to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and believing that no proper and thorough investigation can be made without such authority, he was unwilling to go through the form of an investigation where he was well

shadow and a sham.

The committee will hold another meeting on Wednesday next, when the original resolution will again he offered and it is confidently expected will be adopted. If the Speaker refuses to allow the resolution to be brought before the House there will be such explanations as will enhance

commutee refuse to ask the House for the power

to render the investigation anything more than a

The Change of Policy Proposed by the Indian Committee—The Savages To Be Made a Pastoral Instead of an Agricul-

tural People.

The House Committee on Appropriations will toprograw commence the consideration of the Indian bili. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been requested to appear and make some explanation respecting the disbursements on account of the Indians and also the general management of the service. The investigations of Judge Loughridge specially charged with the preparation of the Indian bill, have footed up reductions to the amount of \$1,500,000. This amount will be made less, however, by the introduction of several small deficiencies, which have to be met at once. The Indians in the vicinity of Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, and in several other cases, will be allowed small sums, in the aggregate amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, available upon the passage of the act, to carry them through the year, when the new appropriations can be drawn upon. The Appropriation Committee are entirely opposed to a military rule for the Indians, believing that it is the policy of the government to continue a civil administration. They differ, however, in regard to the course of training looking to ultimate civilization, claiming that they should be made a pastoral instead of an agricultural people. The committee, therefore, favor appropriations for the purchase of cattle and turning them over to Indians on reservations to care for them and to raise their

The Financial Condition of the Naval

Department.
A short time ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform them how much of the appropriation for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, was expended prior to January last, and how much of the \$4,000,000 appropriated by the present Congress has been expended, and for what pur-poses. The Secretary has prepared a reply, in which he says all the appropriation for construc tion and repair for the fiscal year 1873-74, amounting to \$3,500,000, was expended previous to January 1, together with \$68,000 expended for repairs of ironclads and other vessels out of the appropriation of \$4,000,000 of December 18, 1873, and that about \$325,000 in addition has since been expended out of said appropriation on iron-clads and other exhaust by the 1st of July next all of the \$2,000,000

of that appropriation allowed the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The whole number of men (1,500) added temporarily to the the 1st of November 1sst the number of men in service was about 8,000. The appropriation for the navy for the most year ending sune as, 15-1, cultive of \$182,940 appropriated in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, amounted to \$24,048,150 65. From this appropriation was drawn, prior to January 1 last, \$18,384,394 37, of which amount there was unex-pended prior to that date \$1,922,725 67, making the amount of this appropriation actually lessened \$16,461,668 70, leaving to the credit of the naval establishment \$7,586,481 95. To this was added \$4,000,000 by the appropriation of December last, making the available balance on January 1 \$11,586,481 95. Of this sum of \$4,000,000 nothing

had actually been taken at the date of the resolu-tion, except by the Bureau of Construction and Re-pars, which expended from that appropriation \$293,000 in the repair of the iron-clads Ajax, Canonicus, Wyandotte, Dictator, Roanoke and Terror. The 14,600,000 was placed to the credit of the several bureaus, and went to reimburse them for the extraordinary expendetures which they had been required to make, and which were con-templated in the regular appropriation. The de-partment does not expect to need any further ap-propriations or the current year. Abolition of Pension Agents—A Great

Abolition of Pension Agents-A Great

Saving to the Treasury. The bill in roduced to-day by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, is the same presented by him in the Fortyfirst Congress. It proposes to abolish pension agents, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay all pensions by drafts on any depository bank or Assixant Treasurer, payable directly to the order of the pensioner. The drafts are to be sent to some postmaster, assessor or other govern-ment officer in each county who will personally know the pensioners. The measure would save over \$500,005 to the Treasury and protect the gov-ernment against frauds. Important Business Before the House

Judiciary Committee-The Third Term

Question.

The meeting of the House Judiciary Committee to-morrow will be important. The chairman, General Buter, has prepared a report on the distribution of the Geneva award, which he will submit, and. If adopted, it will be presented to the House. Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, will also endeavor to get the committee to order reported h s amendment to the constitution limiting the Presidential term to six years and making him ineligible for a second term.

The Howard Court of Inquiry to Meet

The President has ordered that the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Howard be composed of Generals Sherman, McDowell, Pope, Meigs and Holt; Major A. B. Gardner, Judge Advocate. The Court will meet in Washington on the 3d of March

Alexander H. Stephens Scriously Ill. Alexander H. Stephens is quite ill at his rooms with neuralgia of the kidneys. The night before last several physicians were in consultation relative to his case, and agreed that his condition was serious. He was somewhat easier yesterday and

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1874.

THE CASE OF SENATOR MITCHELL. Mr. KELLY, (dem) of Oregon, presented a petition of citizens of that State in regard to charges against his colleague, Mr. Mitchell, and asking

that the same be investigated by the Senate. Mr. KELLY said he had ben acquainted with Mr. Mitchell for twelve years and knew nothing in the world derogatory to his character. In presenting these charges he desired it to be distinctly understood that he said nothing in favor of or against them-that matter should be leit with the committee. He moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was so ordered.

THE VOLUME OF THE CURRENCY. Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., presented the petition of the Illinois Legislature, citizens of Chicago and others, asking for an increase in the volume of the

others, asking for an increase in the volume of the currency. Referred to the Finance Committee. Equalization of the Currency.

Mr. Sherman said he would object to anything being considered until after the present oill to equalize the distribution of currency be disposed of.

The morating four having expired the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency.

MR. CAMERON moved to strike all out after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert as a substitute a provision that part of the National Currency act of June 3, 1844, and parts of several acts amendatory thereof, and any other acts which limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation be repealed, and that all associations organized for banking shall be free to establish national banks, with a circulation subject to the imitations now provided by law except the limitation as to circulation. Which is hereby repealed.

Mr. Cameron, in advocating the adoption of bis

initiations now provided by law except the limitation as to circulation, which is hereby repealed.

Mr. Cameron, in advocating the adoption of his substitute, said the country was deducent in the banking iscilities so necessary to transact the business of at energetic, industrious people. Being a practical man he looked at these things from a practical standpoint. He had not heard a single business man say we had enough currency. The national banking system had done much good and should be extended. His substitute was designed to satisfy the demand for more money, which is causing any shock to capital already invested in good faith. The law now gave a fixed amount of currency, allowing no greater abundance of money at one time than another; yet it was a well known fact at some seasons of the year we want more money than at others. This fixed amount of currency was a terror to honest men and a jubilee to speculators. The increase of national banks would enable the United States to resume specie payment sooner than by any other national banks would enable the United States to resume specie payment sooner than by any other process; the present national bank currency was equally as sate and far more convenient than metallic currency. Increase the actifities, and na-tional bank notes would soon take the place of

greenoacks.

Mr. Pratt. (rep.) of Ind., said thousands of men were out of employment now on account of the scarcity of money. An attempt to return to specie payments now would be disastrous to the whole country, and he would oppose every scheme looking to specie payment now. It was not that the people are clamoring for the payment of our notes

at this time. They well understand that they muid lose more than they would gain by the action. Ine present currency would by anything, and the people of the country knew it was good. The national bank notes possessed most of the important leatures of greenbacks, exce, to one—they were not legal tenders for payment of private debta. He lawored the removal of the which inmited the circulation to \$35,000,000, and would allow an banks to go into banking upon lished, and thus the supply of currency would always be equal to the demand. Free banking had been successful in the States and would be sgain. The issuing of bank notes should be left to the law of supply and demand. He would support the substitute of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron), benieving it to be a wise one. He lavored a return to specie payment, but could not shut his eyes to the fact that the only road to resumption was by contraction, and that would be disastrous to the country.

Mr. Frelinghuyesn, of New Jersey, said the adoption of such a measure as that proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania would be trampling under foot the promises made to red em our notes in coin, and if adopted the wildest speculation would follow. Its adoption would be of greater injury to the financial and business interests the country than the rebelinon was. He country than the rebelinon was, the second thing we ought to do is to impose more taxes. The people of this country understand that this is their government, and their wellows by our own folly to make ourselves so. The second thing we ought to do is to impose more taxes. The people of this country understand that this is their government, and their wellows by our own lolly to make ourselves so. The second thing we ought to do is to impose more taxes. The people of this country understand that this is their government, and their wellows by our own lolly to make ourselves so. The second thing we out to do is to impose more taxes. The people wanted with its prosperity. Whenever there is a necessity f

Mr. Shrrman said the motion to recommit was made by a gentleman not connected with the Finance Committee.

"Face The Music."

Mr. Logan said all the members of the committee who had spoken favored the recommital. The bill might be recommitted as often as they liked, but he wanted it understood that there must be a vote, and the issue could not be douged. They might just as well acc the music one time as another. To recommit the bill would only serve to reproduce the same arguments all eady delivered, and no the would be gained.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., said his mind had not been made up on any one of these propositions, and there should be time for deliberation and counsel. If the Senator from illinois (Mr. Logan) was willing to establish free banking in a country with between seven and eight hundred millions of irredeemable paper currency, he was rather a bolder man than most who have dealt with the subject. The whole range of questions brought up here on the oul had not been passed upon by the committee, and he thought the senate should have the views of that committee. He would therefore vote for the motion to recommit, which the expectation that the committee would at an early day present the subject to the senate for action. The more the country had of this irredeemable paper currency the more it would want. Issue \$50,000,000 to-day, and in a few years you will need \$100,000,000. To his mind, the proposition to induce the currency was pernicious.

Mr. Borrman.

date the currency was pernicious.

Mr. Borkman, of West Virginia, moved to adjourn, and the latter motion was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1874.

in the hearing of the titles of bills introduced, of which the list was long. A number of petitions were read, among them one from the Gentiles of Utah, asking special legislation to free them from Mormon rule.

THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. HYNES, (rep.) of Ark., offered a resolution

instructing the Committee on the Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice to inquire into the judicial expenditures in the western district of Arkansas since 1871. He stated charges had irequently appeared in the metropolitan papers in regard to that district, and he deemed

papers in regard to that district, and he deemed it his duty to offer the resolution, which also received the concurrence of the Attorney General. The resolution was adopted.

AN EFFORT AT BUSINESS DEFEATED.

After the presentation of a petition asking inquiry into the liquor traffic, a oil asking the repeal of the tobacco tax, and a bill to secure an inspection of the schools for Indians, Mr. MAYNARD, (rep., of Tenn., moved to suspend the rules and make the bill reported from the Banking Committee in relation to the currency a special order for Thursday next, and until disposed of,

The motion to suspend the rules was defeated. Yeas, 143; nays, 90—less than two-turids in the affirmative.

Mr. MAYNARD then gave notice that if the House went into Committee of the Whole on Thursday

went into Committee of the Whole on Thursda he would move to set aside the other bills on the calendar that precede the Currency bill.

he would move to set aside the other bills on the calendar that precede the Carrency bill.

CENTENNIAL ASSEBLING OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution that the members of the House and Senate reassemble in Carpeniers' Hall, reliadelphia, in informal joint session, on Monday, September 6, 1874, in centennial commemoration of the assembling of the delegales from the several colonies and provinces of North America on Monday, September 5, 1774, and that the Speaker of the House be invited to preside over the meeting, and that vice President Wilson be requested to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion.

After remarks in support of the resolution by Mr. Keiley and Mr. Waidell, of North Carolina, Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me., opposed the resolution as an unprecedented thing. The fundamental objection which he had to it was, that this was but one of many measures preparatory to having Congress appropriate money to pay the expenses of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876 to the amount of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Mr. Kelley and that was because this was the first centennial anniversary of the event. He believed that with every recurring centenary the precedent now to be established would be followed.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, suggested its reference to the Committee on the Centennial Exposition. He thought it something disrespectful to the Senate to propose that its presiding officer should deliver the address and that the Speaker of the House should preside over the joint convention.

Mr. Kelley said he had consulted some of the

on.

Mr. Kelley said he had consulted some of the
est pariamentarians in the House, and their
pinion was that the arrangement proposed was
the proper one. he proper one. Mr. Hoan asked Mr. Kelley to name any skilful

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Kelley to name any skilful parliamentarian who would say that such a proposition was respectful to the Senate.

Mr. Kelley declined to do so, but moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The motion to suspend was seconded, 96 to 56.

The House reinsed to suspend the rules by 125 yeas to 95 nays, not two-thirds in the affirmative, so the resolution was rejected.

SALES AND FURCHASES BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT PROTESTS.

yeas to 95 nays, not two-thirds in the affirmative, so the resolution was rejected.

SALES AND PURCHARES BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT PROFOSED.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, offered a resolution directing the secretary of the Navy to inform the House as to the propriety of the sale of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia and the erection of suitable buildings at Annapolis for the purpose. Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Lamab, of Mississippi, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of the sale of Horn Island in the Gulf of Mexico, now held but not used as a military reservation. Adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, introduced a bill for the purchase of a site for a coaling station, naval depot and other government uses at Fort Point, Port Royal, S. C. Referred.

Mr. Kasson (rep.) of lows, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that moneys paid into the hands of any collector, or into the Treasury, for customs duties, in accordance with any decision or ruling previously made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not be refunded or repaid, except in pursuance of special appropriations made timeretor, or in accordance with the judgment of a United States court giving construction to the law, and from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States; also providing that no ruling or decision once made by the Secretary, except it be in concurrence with an opinion in lavor of such change given by the Attorney General, or by reason of a judicial decision of a United States court affecting the same, from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States.

The discussion of the subject was participated in by Measra. Butler and Dawes, of Massachusetts: Wood, of New York; Beck, of Kentucky; Burchard, of Illinois; Kasson, of Iowa, and Kelley, rep.) of Pa., the latter stating that a conspiracy of New York tawyers had b

geeds payment. There was plenty of gold and since jayment could be resumed.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM (rep.), and the Finance Committee, by the oul reported, seemed to have as single object in view—to refirve certain portions of the country. The discussion which ensured to the Finance Committee, and, with the view of the Senators now brought out by the discussion, the committee countries, and, with the view of the Senators now brought out by the discussion, the committee countries, and, with the views of the Senators now brought out by the discussion, the committee countries, and, with the views of the Senators now brought out by the discussion, the committee countries, and the senature was concerned, no progress had been made. The committee first brought towards which makes be promitted first brought towards when the senature was concerned, no progress had been made. The committee first brought towards which the senature was concerned, no brought towards when the senature was concerned and the senature was senature was concerned and the senature was senature was committee.

Mr. House was the status of make this will the special order for

than ten nor more than fifty physicians, and not less than five nor more than fifteen in every other county of the State, who shall be known as COMMISSIONERS OF LUNACY.

Mr. Prince stated that the purpose of the bill was to prevent unprincipled men from obtaining certificates of insanity against sane persons. Mr. Alvord opposed the bill and insisted by amendment, on leaving the determining of cases of insanity to the courts. For want of a quorum the bill went over. This is the third year a bill having substantially the same purpose as the present one has been before the Legislature. The necessity for it is suggested by several cases that came unpressantly before the public in connection with the Bloomingdale Asylum a few years ago. The bill says nothing in regard to the compensation which shall be given the physicians whose appointment it contemplates—whether they shall be allowed a stated salary or be paid so much for each case they pass upon. The advocates of the measure contend that it is a sort of Magna Charta, and that the liberty of the citizen, under the present method of determining the condition of his mental health, is at the mercy of unscrupulous pysicians.

Mr. Healy introduced a bill for the

mental heaith, is at the mercy of unscripulous pysicians.

Mr. Healy introduced a bill for the WIDENING OF WEST STREET, NEW YORE, from Hammond street to Pier No. 1, making it a uniform width of 200 feet; the property necessary for the purpose to be taken from the westeriy or river side of the street. There is some merit in the bill of Mr. Bennett's, introduced in the Assembly, granting power to street car conductors to arrest and turn over to the authorities disorderly characters travelling on the street cars.

Mr. Prince's resolution placing all of the public education of the State in the hands of the Regents of the University, and doing away with the dissensions that now prevail between that body and the superintendent of Public instruction, was faid on the table. There is a strong sentiment in layor of its object. The railroad classification bill, introduced by Senator Ganson, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, before whom those in opposition were to have a hearing next Wednesday, will lie over for argument until the 24th, owing to Mr. Ganson's absence. Senator Booth will report next Friday the bill for the CONSOLIDATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

retaining its main features and suggesting only

retaining its main features and suggesting only minor amendments.

The Senate is not disposed to think that it has sufficient business on hand to necessitate three night sessions in the week, and early adjournments may be expected on that account. The committee on commerce and Navigation will report in lavor of increasing

THE HEAD MONEY ON EMIGRANTS from \$1 50 to \$2.

In view of the disagreement between the Board of Estimate and Appropriations of the city and county of New York and the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the sums required for carrying on the local government of the city for the year. 874, Mr. Booth introduced the following resolution in the Senate this evening which was acopted:—

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be and are hereby required to transmit to the Senate a statement showing, in details, the particulars wherea the estimate and apportionment can be reduced, with an explanation as to each item or such proposed reduction; of their reasons for the same, and it such reasons existed when the original estimate and apportionment were made, and why effect was not then given to the same; such statement to be transmitted within ten days.

THE QUERNS COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

ment to be transmitted within ten days.

THE QUERNS COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

In the Assembly Mr. Prince introduced a bill in relation to the Queens county Court House. It terminates the duties of the present Commissioners on the 10th of April and vests in the Board of Supervisors the powers neld by them. It also gives the Board authority to alter the plans as desirable, the total cost not to exceed \$150,000, including land and expenses. Contracts beyond that to be void.

PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY.

A New Feature in Municipal Cam paigning-Cartoons and Reform Lessons-Calculating the Chances the Night Before the Battle.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1874.

By the time this reaches the eye of the reader the citizens of Philadelphia will be engaged in casting votes to conclude a municipal contest such possible to describe the degree of excitement which pervades the community everywhere or the intense turmoil of the prominent politi-cians. About the Mayor's office and Police of Councils and along the great breadth of side walk reaching down from the old State House, the pavement is absolutely crammed and jammed with people, and every sace seems to signify a hundred unwritten sentiments. Men upon both sides seem to nave forsaken their business and their homes that they may meet in the sunshine of this beautiful day and

card. Along the mini thoroughares in the covered with

GREAT CARTOONS.

These cartoons are a very new feature of political wire-pulling, and must have cost a very large sum of money. One bulletin board, for instance, shows the lace of a politician in the capacity of a carpet-bagger; another represents one of the candidates grasping the other at a gambling table and hurling him, along with keno players and policy meh, into Moyamensing Prison. Another represents a prominent politician attempting to blackmail, in which act he appears to be caught by a detective, whose well known face is noticed cautiously peeping out from behind a door post. Another shows one candidate looking through a pair of large field glasses, in order to ascertain his majority, and portrays his extreme disgust as he beholds away off in the distance 40,000 for the other side. Another portrays a "greasy old bummer," recling home late at night, with solled garments, crushed hat and black eye, while underneath the picture is the following:—

I (hic) I have (hic) been to (hie) one of them reform the meetings, and, really, (hich i seel very much improved—in lact (hic) I may say I am totally (hic) reformer before elective, olerthed in white and adorned with

Another cartoon still shows a so-called reformer Another cartoon still shows and adorned with before election, clothed in white and adorned with snowy pinions. Its counterpart represents the time after election, when the drapery is torn off, and when the same individual, with awini face and horribly contorted limbs, is dying for Salt

River.
You see these cartoons all over—on the corners,
You see these cartoons all over—on the corners,

the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States; also providing that no rolling of decision once made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to customs duties shall be changed by the same or a succeeding Secretary, except it be in concurrence with an opinion in lavor or such change given by the Attorney General, or by reason of a judicial decision of a United States court affecting the same, from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States.

The discussion of the subject was participated in by Messrs. Butler and Dawes, of Massachusetts; wood, of New York; Beck, of Kentucky; Burchard, of Illinois; Kasson, of lowa, and Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., the latter stating that a conspiracy of New York is awyers had been formed to procure a refunding of duties, they to have one-half of all the sums recovered, and that an enrolled off in the State Department had been tampered with by the States Department thad been tampered with by the States Department that deen tampered with by the States Department that deen tampered with the change of a comma, in order to enable that conspiracy of New York is were summed to procure a refunding of duties, they to have one-half of all the State Department that deen tampered with by the State Department that deen tampered with by the State Department was not responsible for it.

Mr. Ruley disclaimed the idea of holding that department responsible.

Mr. Dawes (rep.) explaimed how the error occurred and held that the State Department was not responsible.

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